

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
Merchant Tailor,
South side Main Street,
Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,
FRANKFORT, KY.
HAS just received his large and extensive stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
Consisting of *Coats, Cassimeres, and Vestings*, of the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns. He also has on hand a large assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
And everything necessary for furnishing a gentleman's entire wardrobe.
All work warranted to be as well done, and in as good style, as at any other establishment in the Western country.
No FIT NO SALE.—
oct6 w&t-wf

JAMES SIMPSON—JOHN L. SCOTT
SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office Adjoining Yeoman Building—The same heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.
Judge JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will hereafter practice law in partnership in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit Judge in early life, or more recently as Justice of the Court of Appeals in Kentucky. John L. Scott would refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him in his published card.
All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and prompt attention.
jan3 w&t-wf

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on West side St. Clair street, near the Court-house.
feb28 w&t-wf

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.
jan1 w&t-wf

JOHN RODMAN,
Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-House,
FRANKFORT, KY.

JAMES P. METCALF,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on St. Clair street, over Dr. Speed & Rodman's.
feb28 w&t-wf

P. U. MAJOR,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House. Will practice in the Circuit Court of the Second Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.
G. W. CRADDOCK—CHAS. F. CRADDOCK.

CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. jan4 w&t-wf

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the bridge.
dec1 w&t-wf

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.
Will practice in the counties of Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton, and Boone.
Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.
dec1 w&t-wf

LIGE ARNOLD,
Attorney at Law,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.
Will practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, and Hancock counties.
Collections in any of the above counties promptly attended to.
apr7 w&t-wf

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
Attorney at Law,
FALMOUTH, KY.
Will practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court and in the courts of the adjoining counties. Office on Market street.
may19 w&t-wf

GEORGE E. ROE,
Attorney at Law,
GREENUPBURG, KY.
Will practice law in the counties of Greenup, Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals.
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House.
jan14 w&t-wf

LAW NOTICE.
JAS. B. CLAY—THOS. E. MONROE, JR.
CLAY & MONROE,
Will practice law in the United States, Circuit, and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals in Kentucky. Business conducted to them will receive prompt attention.
Address Thomas B. Clay, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lexington.
apr7 w&t-wf

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.
apr7 w&t-wf

JOHN A. MONROE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.
He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of deeds, and other writing to be used or recorded in other States; and as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, etc.
Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House.
nov15 w&t-wf

MEDICAL CARD.
DR. J. G. KENON,
HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, tenders his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.
Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d door from corner.
sep1 w&t-wf

JOHN M. McCALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.
Will attend particularly to SUSPENDED and REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the want of official records.
sep1 w&t-wf

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.
CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign Newspapers, Monthlies, and Quaterlies, on the best terms. Advances sheets received from twenty-four Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete sets.
nov27 w&t-wf

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAS. F. MARSHALL—JOHN A. DICKINSON.
NEW CARPET
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
Importers & Dealers,
79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
WE are now opening an entirely new stock, embracing every variety, style, and quality of hand-made Carpets,
Tassels,
Curtains,
Rugs, Mats,
India & Coco Matting,
Stair Rugs,
Shade Trimmings,
Curtains,
Gimpes,
Stair Linen,
Green Baisie.

Blankets all widths, qualities, and prices. We also keep on hand and make to order Flags, Tar-paulins, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c., &c. Our stock being entirely new, and having been selected with great care, we can offer such inducements in styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west of the mountains.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
79 Fourth St., Lou., Ky.
aug13 w&t-wf

HART & MAPOTHER,
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,
South-east corner Market and Third Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND CRAYON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c., &c.
GEO. H. CARY—R. L. TALBOTT

CARY & TALBOTT,
SUCCESSORS TO
(BELL, TALBOTT & CO.)
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,
Oils, &c., 4 1/2 Market street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
Particular attention paid to Physicians' orders.
mar23 w&t-wf

STOP THERE!
HALL & HARRIS keep the United States, formerly the Owens Hotel.
When you go to Louisville stop there.
jcs 1y

T. G. WATERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
mar22 w&t-wf

LOOK AT THIS.
What makes so many go to the ST. CLOUD HOTEL, of Second and Jefferson Streets, Louisville, Kentucky? Because J. G. KENON keeps a first class house at moderate prices.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
Corner Fourth and Main Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
HARROW & PHILLIPS,
PROPRIETORS.
Terms, \$1.50 per day.
aug2 w&t-wf

MEDICAL REPORT.
Containing Thirty Nine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease.
Price only ten Cents.
Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.
ON A NEW METHOD of treating Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Stricture, Gleet, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Female Diseases, and all affections of the reproductive system of both sexes, the infirmities of pregnancy, and naturally arising from the secret follies of both sexes, with a full treatise on SELF-ABUSE and SEMINAL WEAKNESS, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, pointing out the author's plan of treatment, the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the reports of successful cases, as well as the visitor to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition, who have contracted a certain loathsome disease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured themselves by certain secret habits, as well as MIDDLE AGED AND OLD MEN troubled with debility and loss of power, before applying to any one for treatment, should first read this invaluable book.
DR. DEWEES' FEMALE MONTHLY REGULATORS, a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, Irregularities, &c., and is the only reliable "preventive of pregnancy," warranted not to injure the health. CAUTION—It should not be used during pregnancy, as it would produce the result, though always harmless. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent by mail.
The author may be consulted, either personally or by letter, on all the diseases of which his work treats, and medicines sent to all parts of the country with complete instructions for self-treatment, secured from danger or curiosity.
Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, Consulting Surgeon, 24th St., between Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.
Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M., daily, Sundays, 9 to 12 A. M.
aug16 w&t-wf

RENEW HATS!—Another new and elegant style of Soft Hat.
KEENON & GIBBONS.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Cincinnati Type Foundry
AND
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE
CORNER OF VINE AND LONGWORTH STS.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
(ESTABLISHED 1845.)
Manufacture and furnish to order every variety of **Printing Materials.**
Our stock of Type is very large, both in extent and variety, including all the styles set up by other Foundries as well as our own.
ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF
HAND, JOB, & POWER PRESSES,
OF OUR OWN AND OTHER MANUFACTURES.
Second-hand Type and Presses taken in exchange at highest prices.
Applications for Specimen Books, (which are furnished gratis to the craft), should state the name and location of their office, and specify the number in which they may be sent, as they are too heavy for the mail.
L. J. Wells, Agent

Lithography
AND
ENGRAVING
PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards, Bankers' Drafts, Certificates, Letter Heads, &c. Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Maps, and Book Illustrations, Visiting and Wedding Cards.
MIDDLETON, STROBRIDGE & CO.,
119 Walnut street, Odd Fellows' Building,
mar23 w&t-wf Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOHN A. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER
IN
MILITARY GOODS,
No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY),
NEW YORK.
Hats, Caps, Swords, Staves, Belts, Horse Equipments and all articles for the Militia.
Furnished at short notice.
The new style of French Fatigue Caps on hand and made to order.
apr24 w&t-wf

JOHN BONNER,
(Successor to Peter Smith.)
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Fancy Goods, Toys,
CHINA, BASKETS,
Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.,
No. 36 Fifth Street,
Second door East of Walnut St.,
apr19 w&t-wf CINCINNATI, O.

MILLINERY.
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RUCHES,
HAIR PINS,
CLOAKS,
And other Millinery and Fancy Goods,
of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at No. 15 West Fifth street, J. A. HENDERSON
sep29 w&t-wf

Commission House.
FRANK, SKINNER & CO.,
No. 85, WEST SECOND ST.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
RECEIVE AND SELL Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Barley, Beans, Barley Meal, Hops, Bacon, Bulk Meat, Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Grease, Tallow, Cotton, Feathers, Hemp, Tobacco, Dry Hides, Salt Hides, Gummy Sacks.
Purchase on orders, at lowest market prices, every description of Merchandise, Whisky, Flour, Tallow, Grease, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Molasses.
Ship your Produce and draw at sight.
oct6 w&t-wf

NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman.)
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati,
PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,
Printing Inks,
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS. Agents for the Magnolia Mills Writing Papers.
oct20 w&t-wf

RALPH C. MCCRACKEN,
FASHIONABLE
SHIRT MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Fine Linens and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
No. 19 WEST FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND WALNUT,
(Opposite the First Presbyterian Church.)
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Shirts Made to Order by Measurement and Warranted to Fit.
N. B. Measures carefully taken and paper patterns cut to order for shirts and collars. apr16 w&t-wf

G. CLAY SMITH & CO.,
COVINGTON, KY.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Fire and Water-proof House Roofing,
AND
Cement for Cisterns, Living Floors and Walls of Cellars, Granaries, Covering Steamboats, Railroad Cars, Engine Rooms, Fire Walls, &c., &c.

It will stand the severest test of **HEAT, COLD, RAIN, or any climate, and will not MELT, CRACK, WASH, or SCALE OFF.**
The material can be furnished to parties in the interior of the State in barrels for all domestic purposes. For Cheapness and Durability, it excels all articles now in use.
Orders from City and Country solicited and promptly filled.
For further particulars, apply at the Office of the undersigned, the Manufacturer, or address,
C. C. POMEROY, Agent,
G. CLAY SMITH, Covington, Ky.
more wfy

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Fancy Articles,
CAN BE OBTAINED AT
DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.
Pomades for the Hair,
Of every style and price, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Tooth Brushes,
A beautiful assortment, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Combs,
Of every description and material, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Hair Brushes,
The largest variety in Frankfort, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Dental Preparations.
Consisting of Tooth Soap, Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder, etc., at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Dog Grass Brushes,
For Cloth, Velvet, and Bonnet purposes, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Fancy Soaps.
Fine Cologne.
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes, and perfumes, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Fine Toilet Bottles,
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Perfumery.
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles suitable for the toilet, or otherwise, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Handkerchief Extracts,
The genuine Lubin's, as well as a variety of others make, in new styles, and at all prices, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Everything.
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Frangipanni Sachels,
To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

W. H. KEENE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND DEALER IN
ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, AND CIGARS.
Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets,
Frankfort, Kentucky.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon Whisky—none better.
Just received a supply of those celebrated "Vogues" and "Compania."
Garden Seeds.
A full assortment of Pitkin, Ward & Co.'s celebrated Garden Seeds constantly on hand during the season.
Groceries.
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and every thing in the grocery line at the best quality and at fair prices.
Flour and Meal.
The best brands of Flour and Meal constantly on hand.
Family Supplies.
I have everything in the line of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c., &c. Also Agricultural Implements, Garden and Field Seeds, Tobacco and Cigars, &c., all of which are selected from the best assortments and with great care.
I only ask an examination of my stock to insure sales. My terms are as heretofore, preferring Cash but will sell to prompt customers payable 1st Janu. try, May, and September. Call at and see me.
mar2 w&t-wf W. H. KEENE.

S. BARKER & CO.,
317 FOURTH STREET
Between Market and Jefferson Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
\$100,000
WORTH OF
DRY GOODS.
To be Sold at
Wholesale or Retail,
Regardless of Cost.
Commencing Monday, April 29, 1861.

WE having made large purchases East, at auction and elsewhere, at less than half their usual value, our stock being large for the times, we have concluded to sell off our goods at such prices as will warrant immediate sale. Our stock is the most complete that has ever been offered, and every article will be sold at some price.
ALSO, OUR STOCK OF
Window Shades,
Carpets,
And Oil Cloths,
Will be sold at prime cost, and less than cost.
apr30 w&t-wf S. BARKER & CO.

SOMETHING NEW!
Daguerotypes, Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Ivorytypes.
H. L. Goodwin,
TAKES pleasure in informing the public that he has just received from New York, and taken the Gallery of A. C. Clarke, adjoining the Telegraph Office, and that he would be pleased to wait on those wishing to have their portraits or other subjects taken. He is confident he will be able to please the most astute in any kind of picture they may desire, from a life-size portrait to the smallest Daguerotype, or Ambrotype. Also, Daguerotypes of deceased persons enlarged to the size of Life and Colored in Oil and satisfaction given.
I am also prepared to make those gems of Photography, the Daguerotype, which is truly the most durable small picture yet produced.
The types, (under the name of this Gallery) is acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful style of Photographic picture ever presented to the public. In brilliancy of tone and delicacy of finish, correctness of likeness, and durability, it is far superior to the best miniature on Ivory.
Call and See.
jjs w&t-wf

SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS!
CHARLES HOPMANN, M. D., F. R. S., Professor of diseases of the genital organs in the TREMONT MEDICAL INSTITUTE, has at a large expense to the public, published a work on the treatment of all private diseases of the male and female genital organs, also a treatise on the result of Onanism, Masturbation, Sexual debility, Involuntary Nocturnal Emissions, Spermatocoele, &c., causing Impotency and Mental and Physical Debility.
Ladies being troubled with painful or entirely suppressed menstruation, would learn something by sending for a book. Enclose two red stamps to pay the postage.
Direct to Dr. HOPMANN, care of Box 1655, Boston, Mass.
mar22 wfy

Lodged in Jail.
ON the 13th inst., two runaway slaves were lodged in the Rockcastle County Jail at Mt. Vernon, Ky., one of them calling himself HENRY CHAPMAN; he is about 40 years old; about six feet high; weighs about 175 pounds; is of rather a black complexion; very quick spoken; two of his upper front teeth project out from the others, and he is captured. The other boy calls himself ANDERSON CHAPMAN; he is about 36 years old; weighs about 160 pounds; is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; is of a copper color; has one upper front tooth out and talk big.
They claim to belong to a man by the name of James Barker, of Giles county, Va.
WM. PAYNE,
deput w&t-wf Jailor Rockcastle co. Ky.

BLACK SOFT HATS!—Something new, light, and stylish for the Spring 1861.
KEENON & GIBBONS.

SEE THE LABEL

ON THE TOP OF EACH BOTTLE OF
HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE
HAIR RESTORATIVE
Has the Signatures of the Proprietors,
W. E. HAGAN & Co.
Every article which has a large and increasing sale like this is liable to be counterfeited. It is, as its name indicates, entirely "INIMITABLE," as far as its power to restore the Hair on bald heads, and to give it the color of youth, (no matter how gray it may be), is concerned.

USE NO OTHER RESTORATIVE BUT HEIMSTREET'S.
It is the original, the only reliable, and the cheapest.—See the following testimony:
JACKSON, MISS., May 29, 1860.
W. R. MERWIN, 61 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., Advertising Agent for Heimstreet's Hair Restorative.

DEAR SIR: The Medicines you introduced into our city last winter are all having a large sale, and giving in every case satisfaction. Mr. James Henderson (one of our first citizens) says, that "he has used all of the Hair Dyes and Restoratives of the day, but has never used an article equal to Heimstreet's INIMITABLE Hair Restorative." That it far surpasses any preparation that he has ever tried for restoring the Hair of the bald and gray to its original luxuriance and beauty.

You can write the Proprietors, W. E. HAGAN & Co., Troy, N. Y., that they have the cheapest and best Hair Restorative in our market, and that it gives satisfaction in every case.

Respectfully yours,
J. S. SIZER, Wholesale Druggist.
IT IS UNQUALIFIED FOR PRODUCING
A LUXURIANT HEAD OF HAIR.
Sold everywhere.—Price 50c to \$1 per bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

THERE IS NO USE
INTRODUCING TESTIMONIALS,
Altho' we have very many of them,
FOR THE
MAGNOLIA BALM.

For when the face is covered with unsightly Pimples or Blisters, the sufferer can only be directed to use some safe and reliable remedy.
THE MAGNOLIA BALM
WILL CURE THE WORST
CASE OF PIMPLES IN A
SINGLE WEEK

It is so safe a remedy that the contents of a bottle may be drunk without harm. Physicians look with wonder upon its speedy cures, for it has heretofore been thought absolutely necessary to use preparations of lead or mercury to cure pimples, but the MAGNOLIA BALM contains neither. It is the most elegant and neatly put up article for sale anywhere, and may be obtained of all our Apothecaries and Fancy Goods Dealers.
If Price Fifty Cents a Bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
jul16 w&t-wf

ICE! ICE!!
ALL citizens of Frankfort wishing to secure a supply of fine clear ice for the season, are requested to call at the Confectionery of Gray & Todd, where they can be supplied with tickets. I will deliver my ice on Monday, May 6th, and continue throughout the season. My terms are cash and will not be departed from.
Families wishing ice at any time in the day, can be supplied from my residence.
may2 w&t-wf
Commonwealth copy.

WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
LOTTERIES!
AUTHORIZED BY THE STATES OF
MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY,
Draw daily, in public, under the superintendence of Sworn Commissioners.
The Managers' Offices are located at Covington, Kentucky, and St. Louis, Missouri.

PRIZES VARY FROM \$2 1-2 TO \$100,000!
Tickets from \$2 50 to \$200
Winners drawn every week.
For full explanation and the Schemes to be drawn, will be sent free of cost, on application to
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Kentucky, or, WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.
apr30 w&t-wf

NATURE'S REMEDIES
DR. GATES'
ELECTRO-MAGNETIC
PASTELS & PILLS.

For the Speedy and Permanent Cure of Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal and Diurnal Emissions, Nervous and General Debility, Impotency, and all Diseases arising from Solitary Habits, or Excessive Indulgence.

THERE are thousands of YOUNG MEN, as well as MIDDLE AGED and OLD MEN, who are suffering to some extent from the above diseases. Many, however, are not aware of their true condition, or when assistance is really needed.

For the benefit of such, we herewith give a few of the most common symptoms, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pain in the Head and Side, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, and Vertigo before the Eyes, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervousness, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Timidity, etc. For each and all of the above symptoms, these remedies will be found a "Sovereign Balm."

The Remedies embrace three prescriptions: A box of *Pastels*, a box of *Nervous Tonic Pills*, and a box of *Female Tonic Pills*, all of which have important offices to perform, and should be used together in every case. Their superior and various modes of treatment may be briefly stated as follows, viz:

1. They diminish the violence of sexual excitement.
2. They immediately arrest nocturnal and diurnal emissions.
3. They remove local weakness, causing the organs to assume their natural tone and vigor.
4. They strengthen the constitution by overcoming nervous debility and general weakness. He has recommended them with great success, and with them made several cures of palpitation of the heart and general debility.

THOMAS STANFORD, Esq., Mountaineer, Henry co., Ind., writes us a long letter, under date of May 4, 1860. He was much reduced, having been afflicted for three years with the above diseases, and the operation of the heart of the most severe and prostrating character, "after using a few bottles I was completely restored, and am now in the enjoyment of the best of health." He writes us that he was afflicted with rheumatism for twenty years, in all its various forms, and the cure of his long-continued suffering was effected by the Bitters, which he had been two years using. He writes us that he was afflicted with kidney affection, or dropsy, it is a specific certain remedy.

J. W. HUNT writes from Delphos, Allen co., Ohio (a section where Fever and Ague prevails), that he had been much reduced, and was afflicted with the above diseases, and the operation of the heart of the most severe and prostrating character, "after using a few bottles I was completely restored, and am now in the enjoyment of the best of health." He writes us that he was afflicted with rheumatism for twenty years, in all its various forms, and the cure of his long-continued suffering was effected by the Bitters, which he had been two years using. He writes us that he was afflicted with kidney affection, or dropsy, it is a specific certain remedy.

D. K. GALLAGHER, M. D., writes from Van Wert, Ohio. I most respectfully recommend the *Sherry Wine Bitters* to the names of Dr. J. W. HUNT, and to all who require a stimulating medicine. Such News we are receiving daily. Full directions accompany each bottle. They are sold by Medicine dealers generally. Price 75 cts. per bottle.
J. N. HARRIS & CO.,
Cincinnati, O.
To whom address all orders.

For sale by
J. M. Mills, Frankfort, Ky.; Norton & Sharpe, Lexington, Ky.; Frank Eitch, Lexington, Ky.; D. T. & I. B. Morton, Lexington, Ky.; D. B. Miller, Covington; Seaton & Broderick, Mayville; Edward Wilder, Louisville; and all Louisville Druggists.
mar7 w&t-wf

Good for the Stomach, Pleasing to the Taste, is
DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S
SHERRY WINE BITTERS.

THE CELEBRATED NEW ENGLAND REMEDY
FOR
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION,
Jaundice, Fever and Ague, General Debility, and all Disorders arising from a Disordered Stomach, Liver, or Bowels.

THEY are used and recommended by leading Physicians of the country, and also by those who try them pronounce them invaluable.
DR. JAMES L. LEPERE, writes from Navarre, Stark co., Ohio, "The Bitters are highly praised by those suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaint."
E. S. DAVIS, Postmaster at Williamsport, Ohio, says, "they give great satisfaction. I use them myself, having taken cold, become prostrate and lost my appetite. I relieved me, and I can recommend it with great assurance of its merits."
DR. W. M. REIKER, of Rogersville, Ind., writes us that they are the most valuable medicine offered. He has recommended them with great success, and with them made several cures of palpitation of the heart and general debility.

THOMAS STANFORD, Esq., Mountaineer, Henry co., Ind., writes us a long letter, under date of May 4, 1860. He was much reduced, having been afflicted for three years with the above diseases, and the operation of the heart of the most severe and prostrating character, "after using a few bottles I was completely restored, and am now in the enjoyment of the best of health." He writes us that he was afflicted with rheumatism for twenty years, in all its various forms, and the cure of his long-continued suffering was effected by the Bitters, which he had been two years using. He writes us that he was afflicted with kidney affection, or dropsy, it is a specific certain remedy.

J. W. HUNT writes from Delphos, Allen co., Ohio (a section where Fever and Ague prevails), that he had been much reduced, and was afflicted with the above diseases, and the operation of the heart of the most severe and prostrating character, "after using a few bottles I was completely restored, and am now in the enjoyment of the best of health." He writes us that he was afflicted with rheumatism for twenty years, in all its various forms, and the cure of his long-continued suffering was effected by the Bitters, which he had been two years using. He writes us that he was afflicted with kidney affection, or dropsy, it is a specific certain remedy.

D. K. GALLAGHER, M. D., writes from Van Wert, Ohio. I most respectfully recommend the *Sherry Wine Bitters* to the names of Dr. J. W. HUNT, and to all who require a stimulating medicine. Such News we are receiving daily. Full directions accompany each bottle. They are sold by Medicine dealers generally. Price 75 cts. per bottle.
J. N. HARRIS & CO.,
Cincinnati, O.
To whom address all orders.

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Robb & DeHoney
HAVE just received, and opened a handsome and desirable stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.
To

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:
One copy per annum, in advance, \$4 00

STATES RIGHTS TICKET.

FOR STATE SENATE—20TH DISTRICT.
HON. THOMAS P. PORTER.
OF WOODFORD.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.
CAPT. THOMAS STEELE.
(Regular Election, first Monday in August.)

TUESDAY.....JULY 30, 1861.

"The Stolen Guns."

Under the above caption, the Louisville Journal of the 27th, commenting upon the seizure of the State arms stored at Mayfield, indulged in denunciatory language towards the Governor, which cannot be suffered to pass unnoticed. It said:

The Military Board of Kentucky, in session on the 9th of July, the Governor being present, passed an order that the Governor should immediately call in the State arms then in the hands of the State Guard, in order that they might be distributed between the State Guard and the Home Guard. His Excellency neglected to comply with the order, and to this day he has not complied with it.

This is a willful, wicked, deliberate perversion of the truth, as will be seen from the following official copy of the order of the Military Board referred to by the Journal:

IN THE MILITARY BOARD,
Frankfort, July 9, 1861.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Col. G. T. Wood be requested and authorized to proceed to Paducah and Mayfield, and distribute the arms to the companies of the first and second districts to whom arms have been allotted, and in the event he finds it inconvenient to deliver them, he is to have them forwarded to the arsenal at Frankfort.

A copy—attest, P. SWIGERT, Sec'y.

Now, observe, that the order did not require the Governor, either "immediately," or at any time, to call in the arms; but it did authorize Col. Wood to go to Paducah and Mayfield and distribute them as the Board had allotted them to companies in the first and second districts; and it did authorize Col. Wood, if he found it inconvenient to deliver the arms, to have them forwarded to the State Arsenal at Frankfort. The order, therefore, imposed no specific duty whatever on the Governor; and the Journal uttered an untruth in saying so, and a falsehood in charging that he "neglected to comply with the order." And it was guilty of equal injustice and falsehood in saying "there can be no excuse for this neglect, no palliation of it. It was the neglect of a clear and unquestionable one." If any neglect is chargeable on any one, it is on Col. Wood, who, on the very face of the order, was charged with its execution, and who assumed the duty. But Col. Wood, it is but just to say, is not chargeable with intentional neglect of his duty. At the meeting at which this order passed, another meeting of the Board was appointed to be held thereafter. Col. Wood went home and wrote back to the Governor that he had not enough money in hand to pay the expenses of guarding the arms and distributing them; and he proposed to delay the execution of the order till, by an order at the next meeting of Board, he should be provided with funds.

The Governor anxious to have the order of the Board promptly executed, instead of waiting the regular adjourned meeting, immediately called an extra meeting, before which he laid Col. Wood's letter, and procured an order authorizing Col. Wood to draw at once for the needed funds, and forthwith execute the order of the 9th of July. This authority was immediately communicated to Col. Wood, and he was instructed by the Governor to proceed at once. Before he reached the places of deposit, the guns were seized by lawless hands, as the Washington Artillery at Newport had been before at Newport. Upon notice of the seizure, the Governor instantly instructed Col. Wood to proceed to Camp Brown, in Tennessee, and receive the guns held there subject to his order; and instructed him further to recover, legally, those carried into Hickman county, pursuing precisely the course he had previously adopted in the case of the lawless seizure of State arms at Newport. Now, from this truthful exhibit, the public will see how plain a tale will set down the Journal's calumnious imputations. The cheek of that unscrupulous print is as insensate as a piece of tanned sole-leather, or it would be crimsoned with the blushes of shame at this detection and exposure of its wanton and wicked malignity and falsehood towards the Governor. But it is lost to all sense of honor or shame; for even if it was ignorant of the precise terms of the order of July 9th, to which it refers, it had the means, right at its elbow, of learning the exact truth. We have no doubt it did know the truth; but by suppressing the order, it found a chance to pervert its terms and twist in misrepresentations in place of the truth.

In the Journal of the 29th is another piece of abuse of the Governor, couched in the following language:

The Governor, on the evening he reached home from Louisville, received Dr. J. M. Johnson's dispatch in regard to the seizure of the arms and their transportation to Tennessee. Well, how was he affected thereby? Did he evince any of the indignation which a piece of intelligence so startling might have been expected to create in the bosom of the Chief Magistrate of Kentucky? Did he express the slightest resentment on account of the gross injury and grosser insult offered from a neighboring State to the State over which he presides?

No! Not Standing at the Frankfort depot, he stated to gentlemen there, with a good deal of evident complacency, that the arms were *seized in Tennessee* than they would be in Kentucky. This can be proved, and it will be denied by the Governor or his underlings.

What the Governor did say at the depot, perverted to purposes of misrepresentation by the Journal, was, in substance, that that portion of the arms which had been carried to the Tennessee camp, but which Col. Travis assured Doctor Johnson should be held subject to the orders of the Governor, would not be

so difficult to recover as those which had been scattered among private hands in Hickman county. How shameless to pervert such a remark in the manner the Journal has done! But the public have long known that that utterly conscienceless print is just as well provided for a political campaign with a stock of political perversions on hand as with a magazine of truths; and it is not trusted, in any accusation it makes against any political opponent, by any of its own honest partisans.

As to the indignant denunciation of Gov. Magoffin in reference to the seizure of these arms, it is all hypocritical affectation. What more could the Governor have done than he did to secure them before they were seized? What else could he have done after they had been seized than he did do? The Journal pretends that it was an indignity justifying war upon Tennessee. So it was, if the State had perpetrated it. But so far from that, the authorities of Tennessee condemn the act, and notify our Governor that the guns shall be restored. Would the Journal have the Governor to march an army into Tennessee, to recover property which her authorities voluntarily offer to restore? Would it have him to pursue a course of force and violence, instead of pursuing, as he has done, a lawful and peaceful course? The truth is, the Journal is out of humor with the Governor, precisely because his course has been wise, peaceful, and lawful. It has been fensively endeavoring to provoke the Governor into some act of folly and violence, to afford Lincoln a pretext for bringing in his armies here. That is Lincoln's known purpose, and the Journal wants Kentucky neutrality violated by the Governor, so as to give it a pretext for justifying the Usurper's violation of it. Lincoln considers secession as disunion attempted; but he considers neutrality as "disunion completed;" therefore he will not recognize neutrality. The Journal knows all this, and is throwing firebrands about to get up its devilish pretext for joining the Usurper.

But the Governor cannot be trapped, awed, or seduced into any measure in violation of the neutrality and peace of the State. He stands firmly and calmly in his position, and cannot be moved from it. If the Journal must have blood shed on Kentucky soil, let it begin the diabolical work on its own side. If it wants Tennessee invaded, let it order out the valiant Brigadier General Rousseau's forces, or else Inspector General Bruce's Home Guards for that purpose.

Where sleep the Journal's thunders when it reflects on the seizure of arms at Newport? That was precisely the same lawless offense as was committed at Mayfield. We have denounced both alike, and the Governor has treated both alike, appealing to civil remedies in each case. He has no authority to employ other remedies till these be exhausted. But the Journal wants him to employ unlawful and violent remedies, and then denounce him for that. The Governor is no fool; but the Journal is a great knave.

Col. Porter and Capt. Steele.

Col. Thos. P. Porter, the able and distinguished gentleman who is the States Rights candidate for the Senate in this district, returned on last Saturday from a somewhat protracted visit to Tennessee on private business. Advantage having been taken of his absence in some quarters, to represent him as having abandoned the canvass, he requests us to notify the public that he has had no thought of abandoning his cause in a crisis so perilous. He will prosecute the canvass to victory or defeat. He is not one of the backing-down sort of men. Whether elected or not, he will glory more in maintaining States Rights in such a terrible crisis as this, than in possessing the highest honors or offices under Government. He will do his duty to his cause, and hopes his friends will do theirs. And precisely the same remarks are due in reference to Capt. Steele, our candidate for the House of Representatives. It has been reported in some parts of the county that he has withdrawn, but this is not true. He is a soldier for the war, and, like Porter, deserves the vote of every States Rights voter.

The Frankfort Yeoman of Saturday has an article speaking of what it calls the secret organization of military forces by the Union men in various parts of Kentucky. It is not true that the Union men are forming secret military organizations in any part of the State. We believe that they are organizing Home Guards as fast as they can, but they are doing it openly and in strict conformity with the laws of the State.

"Doing it openly and in strict conformity with the laws of the State?" What law authorizes the appointment of Bruce as Inspector General of Home Guards? What law, Federal or State, authorizes Lieut. Nelson of the Navy to distribute guns to picked partisans in Kentucky, and designate Generals, Colonels, Quartermasters, &c., &c.? What law authorizes Home Guards to form under regimental organization? What law authorizes them to assume any other than company organization? What authority can call companies of Home Guards out of their respective counties, and if so called out, what officers can lawfully command them? Will the Journal offer candid answers to these questions? The distribution of guns unlawfully taken from the public arsenals, and the organization of Home Guards, are admitted facts. And the purpose is not only to awe the States Rights citizens of this Commonwealth, but to aid Lincoln's coercive designs against Tennessee. Yet this is no violation of Kentucky neutrality in the eye of Union moralists! With them, it is all right for a neutral State to aid the Usurper in fighting the South; and it would be revolting treason to repel Lincoln's forces from our soil! That is the Journal's idea of observing neutrality, and it will be avowed and practiced as soon as Lincoln's men can be prepared for the March over our soil. Such a march will necessarily involve the military occupation of the State; and it will of course necessarily compel the Southern forces to meet the invaders on our soil, and thus make Kentucky the battle field. The Lincolnites know this perfectly, and the Journal is preparing them for it. Their professions of neutrality are nothing but mockery and fraud. The annals of political treachery show no more revolting instances of imposture than their pretended neutrality.

other Unconstitutional act Perpetrated as Cumulative Means for the Subjugation of the People.

In the House of Representatives, on the 14th, a bill for the more efficient organization of the Courts of the United States in the district of Kentucky was offered, dividing the State into two districts, in each of which two judges are to be appointed. There was a pretense that the present District Judge (Hon. Thos. B. Monroe) could not effectively perform all the duties of his office. On the contrary, it was shown that he could do so, he has done, easily. It was also shown at the Court, being by law required to be held at various points of the State, no inconvenience resulted to jurors, witnesses, litigants, and lawyers. It was furthermore shown at the State of New York, with three millions of population, had only two district courts, and that they transacted all the vast business arising out of the immense commerce entering in its metropolis. Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, and Mr. Diven, of New York, demonstrated these facts conclusively. But the bill was a party measure, evidently designed by a legislative act to get rid of an obnoxious judge, who was protected in his office by the constitution. Judge Monroe was marked for sacrificial victim, because he was not known to be a subservient tool of the Usurper's power. If any other proof of this were necessary, it was furnished by the action of the House in the progress of the bill. Mr. Blair, of Missouri, moved an amendment to the bill, abolishing the Eastern District in that State, and annexing it to the Western District. Missouri is a larger State than Kentucky, and as much more business, we believe, in Federal Courts. But there was an obnoxious judge to be got rid of there. The Constitution provides that judges shall hold office during good behavior, and that they shall only be removed by impeachment. That process was not swift enough for the despotic purposes of the Usurper and his minions.

Judge Monroe, of Kentucky, and Judge Treat of Missouri, must be got rid of, without regard to the Constitution, for it was feared that they would enforce the Constitution and laws, and thus oppose a barrier to the unconstitutional and lawless acts of the Usurper ruling the land as a military dictator and tyrant. Missouri, which required two districts, was cut down into one, and Kentucky, which required but one, is divided into two districts, in order to get rid of able, honest, upright judges, who are only obnoxious because they are true to the Constitution. Blair's amendment to the bill was adopted, and the bill, as amended, was passed, yeas 79, nays 50. Mr. Crittenden made a stand against the bill, but in vain. The Globe reports him as follows:

Mr. Crittenden. I desire to say a single word upon the passage of that bill. However necessary some gentlemen may think it that another judicial district in Kentucky should be established, I shall be compelled to vote against the passage of the bill.

I only ask to say this, in reference to the matter: I doubt the constitutionality of the measure. While I acknowledge the power of Congress to abolish certain district courts, and to establish other courts, I think it has been admitted that it is an abuse of the powers of Congress, and an evasion of the constitutional mode of removing judges, when such legislation is entered upon simply for that purpose.

Now, sir, it appears to me that these cases come within that prohibition of the Constitution. If gentlemen conceive that there is really a substantial object of public good to be accomplished by the abolition of this court, they are warranted by the Constitution in voting for it; but if the object is really to get rid of one of our judges and to appoint another, then it appears to me to be in conflict with the spirit of the Constitution, which provides a special mode of removing judges—by impeachment—and provides that otherwise they shall hold office during good behavior.

Other gentlemen may differ with me, but my apprehension is that there has not been a sufficient reason assigned for the removal and changes which this bill makes provision for.

To argue the unconstitutionality of this act would be almost an insult to the intelligence of the people of Kentucky. It is utterly indefensible in any view of it. It is a sheer, naked act in violation of vested constitutional rights, in order to get rid of honest Judges, who were protected in their seats by the Constitution, and who are to be ousted by this unconstitutional process. Yet there are men even in Kentucky who will defend the outrage. Indeed, we have no doubt the bill was concocted in Frankfort and Louisville. What security for any constitutional rights will remain to the people, when such high-handed acts as these are passed and defended here, let an intelligent, thoughtful people well consider for themselves. We have a tyranny in operation here as sullen, remorseless, and perfidious, as the tyranny of the Stuarts.

We are ashamed to record the vote of the Kentucky delegation on this infamous bill, but duty requires it:

YEAS—DUNLAP, HARDING, JACKSON, MALLORY, MENZIES, WADSWORTH.

NAYS—BURNETT, CRITTENDEN, GRIDER.

ABSENT—WICKLIFFE.

The affirmative voters on this bill will be pursued throughout all the days of their political lives with the hisses of an indignant and outraged people.

The Judges ousted by the operation of this infamous act of Congress—an act of the basest servility to the Usurper and intended to enforce a ferocious tyranny upon freemen—will have in it a perpetual record of immortality; for as long as language remains intelligible, it will prove to the coming ages that they were displaced only for their personal and official integrity in resisting the violations of the Constitution by Abe Lincoln. But with what thoughts will honest men regard the successors of these honest Judges? How will the future historian depict them? We shudder even to think of it! What honest litigants would try cases in such courts? What respectable lawyers would file pleas in them? When the madness of the times subsides, the indignant howlings of the people will compel Congress to abolish these infamous Courts.

Any of our readers who may wish a good fitting coat, pants, or vest, are referred to the establishment of Jno. W. Voorhis, merchant tailor, Main street. He has an elegant assortment of cloths, cassimeres, &c., and will make them in a style equal to any tailor in the country.

XXXVIII CONGRESS—Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, July 26.

SENATE.—Mr. Grimes moved to take up the bill to provide for a new bridge across the Potomac. The bill provides for the construction of a new iron bridge near the present bridge, and also for the repair of the present bridge. The bill passed.

Mr. Sherman reported from the Committee on Finance, a bill to provide a board of Commissioners, to examine the compensation of all officers of the Government. The bill provides for the examination, regulation, and equalization of the compensation of all the regular employees of the Government. The bill passed.

Mr. Clark moved to take up the resolution offered yesterday, in regard to the maintenance of the supremacy of the Union. The bill was taken up and passed—yeas 34, nays 1—Breckinridge.

The bill to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers making contracts.

The joint resolution, approving the acts of the President, was taken up and postponed till to-morrow.

The bill to define and punish conspiracy was passed.

The bill to provide for the suppression of rebellion was taken up and passed.

The bill to provide revenue, was taken up, the question being on the amendments offered by Mr. Simmons from the Committee on Finance. Several amendments were adopted and the bill was postponed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that Mr. Shiel is entitled to a seat as member from Oregon, instead of Mr. Thayer, who now occupies it.

Mr. Yander moved an adjournment.

Mr. Yander moved that when the House adjourns, it be till Monday.

Mr. Colfax inquired of Mr. Stevens of the Committee of Ways and Means, when it was possible for the House to adjourn sine die.

Mr. Stevens replied that it depended on the Senate. He intended to move to go into committee of the whole to consider the tax bill.

The House, by its action on that measure, would be able to determine as to whether Congress should stay or longer.

Mr. Stevens asked Washburne whether the Committee on Commerce intended to report back the bill repealing all laws which create ports of entry in the rebellious States.

Mr. Washburne replied that the Committee were considering that measure, and had been in consultation with members of the Cabinet concerning it. The subject is full of embarrassments. He was unable to say whether the committee would or would not make a report.

Mr. Cox offered a resolution, that the Senate concurring, Congress would adjourn on Tuesday next at noon.

Mr. Wright asked for an amendment for Monday, which Mr. Cox accepted.

Mr. McClernand hoped that Mr. Cox would withdraw the resolution, as Congress, before adjournment, should make some provision for additional revenue, else the Government would be ruined.

Mr. Wright—It has failed already.

Mr. McClernand. Sir, I move to lay the resolution on the table.

This was carried.

Mr. Vandever withdrew his motion to adjourn, and the House negatived the motion for an amendment till Monday.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the direct tax bill, Mr. Colfax in the chair.

Mr. Driven said this was the most perfect bill that could be presented to the House.

Mr. Edgerton argued that the times did not demand the passage of the bill, nor did necessity require it. It was unequal and unjust. The farmers would pay the tax, while stock and money brokers go free. It would be better for the Government to experience a temporary bankruptcy than to pass so odious a measure for discontent and clamor against the war by the farming interest, who would oppose it to a man. They would not, however, object to a taxation equal in its operation.

Various amendments were discussed, but without coming to any conclusion on the bills, the committee adjourned.

Mr. Blair asked leave to report the Senate bill providing for the transportation and delivery of arms to loyal citizens in the rebellious States, &c.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 27.

SENATE.—The joint resolution approving the acts of the President was taken up.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, proceeded to speak at length in favor of the resolution. His speech was long and able. In it he several times referred to Breckinridge's late speech. He quoted from the Alabama papers that "a monarchy was desirable" and also from Mr. Russell's letter to the London Times. He also quoted from the Richmond papers, which said, "rather than submit to the United States, they would go under the rule of the amiable Queen of Great Britain."

He quoted from a Memphis paper which said "if necessary, let Harris be king, and mayor of Memphis be dictator." He also quoted from various Southern documents and contended that it was plain there was a desire to change the character and nature of the Government and erect a great slave empire. The issue is now fairly made up, and all those in favor of a free Government must stand by the Constitution.

Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., spoke at length on the resolution approving the acts of the President. His eloquent remarks frequently elicited applause from the floor and galleries. He frequently referred to, and rebuked Breckinridge's speech on the same subject, previously reported, and closed with an appeal to the Government to save them from ruin by the most corrupt and diabolical conspiracy ever seen in the world. The resolution was postponed till Monday.

Mr. Collamer, of Vt., introduced a bill in addition to an act relative to duties on imported force bill—which passed.

After an Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House passed the Senate bill appropriating \$2,000,000 to pay for the transportation and delivery of arms to loyal citizens in the rebellious States, and the organization of such persons for their protection against insurrection and domestic violence.

On motion of Mr. Blair, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War to communicate a letter from Joseph Holt to the President on the 18th of February, in response to a resolution of the House requesting the reason for assembling U. S. troops at the seat of Government.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the direct tax bill.

Mr. Bingham said that 100,000 men were within forty miles of where he stood in order to pull down the pillars of the Temple of Liberty—to blot out forever the experiment of a free representative government. Men from New England, the Empire State and the great West are here to defend the Capitol, the Constitution and the Union. They must be paid, fed and clothed. The means for these purposes cannot be postponed till the next session. If they are not provided now, there must be another extra session. If Congressmen fail to pass these measures to sustain the credit of the Government, our bonds and notes will fall to 60c on the dollar, and the difference would go into the pockets of the rebels.

Mr. McClernand suggested an amendment, that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to reduce to one half of the amount of direct taxes apportioned to the States in the first section of the bill to make up the amount desired by

extending the list of taxable personal property.

Mr. Morrill suggested a modification, which Mr. McClernand accepted, that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to report forthwith a bill on the basis of \$20,000,000 by direct taxation, and that such other sums as may be necessary be raised on the personal income or wealth of the country.

Mr. Stevens spoke of the injurious effect of the impression going abroad that the tariff is to be continually shifted and changed, one thing one day and another thing the next.

The question was taken on Mr. McClernand's motion as modified by Mr. Morrill, and determined in the affirmative—yeas 38, nays 55.

This supercedes Mr. Wickliffe's proposition.

After various amendments had been debated the enacting clause, on motion of Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, was stricken out—yeas 58, nays 55.

The Committee then rose, when the fact was reported to the House.

Mr. McClernand, of Ill., moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to reduce one half the amount of direct taxes apportioned to the States in the first section of the bill, and to make up the amount desired by extending the list of taxable personal property.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, suggested a modification, which Mr. McClernand accepted, that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to report forthwith a bill on the basis of \$20,000,000 by direct taxation, and that such other sums as may be necessary be raised on personal income or wealth of the country.

The question was taken on Mr. McClernand's motion as modified by Mr. Morrill, and determined in the affirmative—yeas 78, nays 38. Adjourned.

The following is from a celebrated manufacturer of rifles, formerly Master Armorer at Harper's Ferry, corrects an error which is running the rounds of the press, and which, by some inadvertence obtained currency through the Yeoman. Mr. Mills' opinion on such a subject ought to be deemed conclusive:

HARRISBURG, July 23d, 1861.

Mr. Editor:

DEAR SIR: In reading to-day's Yeoman, I find an article referring to the comparative shooting of rifles and shot-guns. It says, "if a ball is well fitted and patched for a shot-gun, that it will shoot with as much force and accuracy from 300 to 500 yards as a rifle."

Now, sir, I have had a great deal of experience in the gun line, and I assure you that it is a great mistake. There is no comparison in the shooting of a good rifle and a shot-gun. The shot-gun may shoot pretty strong, but in accuracy it is far behind. I have never seen a shot-gun shoot as good a target at 100 yards, as I can at 300 with a rifle. I hope you will pardon me for troubling you; but seeing so many statements published that will deceive the public, I thought right to let the facts go before the public.

I have seen in some of the papers the Minnie ball highly recommended for common small bored rifles. Minnie balls do well for guns with large calibres; but I have never known of their doing any good in a small rifle.

Mr. Editor, there are too many quack doctors about guns.

If you think proper to publish the above, you are at liberty to do so.

Yours, &c., B. MILLS.

The New Senatorial Districts.

Editor Yeoman:

I agree with Mr. that it is better to pursue the substance than the shadow—the thing signified than the mere sign. But, for my life, I cannot perceive how the last subdivision of his communication illustrates his position.

For if a district were entitled to two Senators, there would be nothing anomalous in such district voting at the same election to fill a vacancy as to one and a full term as to the other. But as a district can have but one Senator, this double voting can never happen as to a whole district, although it may happen as to one or even two counties in a district, owing to transfers and changes made by the apportionment. For instance, if the present Senator for Carroll county should resign, Carroll at the August election would vote for two Senators, one with Gallatin and Boone to fill the vacancy, and the other with Owen and Trimble for a full term; and this because the district which elects a Senator must remain the same until his full term expires. The district once formed has a constitutional existence for eight years, and until the Senators' full terms are filled out; and the Legislature cannot transfer any part of a constituency to or from a Senator. Carroll, Gallatin, and Boone were the district electing in 1859. Gallatin, Boone, and Grant are associated by the act of 1860. After August election, Carroll, for two years, will have two Senators and Grant none.

Mr. thinks the difficulty arises from the fact that two of the Senators holding over—Messrs. Alexander and Boles—are the same together in one district by the last apportionment, and that two others—Messrs. Johnson and Jenkins—are placed in another, thus leaving twenty-one districts in which no Senator resides," &c. With all deference, the residence of no Senator has anything to do with the difficulty. Nor has any district in which any one of these Senators resides, or did reside when the last apportionment was made, a right to elect a Senator this year, said districts having all elected only two years ago. When fully considered, it will be found that the difficulty, although it ramifies extensively, originates in a single omission, to-wit: At every apportionment, if any considerable change is made, the counties must be newly associated and the districts readjusted. The numbers by which the districts are designated ought at the same time to be readjusted, looking back and forth so as to secure alternate voting to the districts; but in the late apportionment this readjustment of the numbers was neglected, and hence the trouble. As the numbers form no part of the district, and are not required by the Constitution, but are used as a great convenience, it is presumed the Legislature may at any time adjust or readjust them. After careful examination, I made and forwarded to you a table showing the districts entitled to hold elections this year. The calculations were based upon the apportionments of 1851 and 1860, in connection with the enumeration of qualified voters of 1857, and assuming that to be the *paucor* district which contain the greatest number of voters of the class of 1857.

C.

The Reaction Setting In.

Extract from a letter from a prominent citizen of Lewis county to his friend in Frankfort:

CLARKSBURG, Kentucky, July 22, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I have some good news from Lewis for you. Since Wadsworth & Co. have gone on to Congress to make war against the Southern States, and have deceived their constituents by voting men and money to carry on the war, when they had promised the people peace, &c., there is a tremendous uprising of the masses against their course, and they are now crying out, away with them—we will not be deceived by such men. I have been over a good portion of the county during the last week, and know of more than one hundred changes since the June election in favor of Southern Rights.

Lindsey B. Rugless, heretofore a Union man, (as they were called,) has declared him-

self a candidate for the Legislature against Morgan Thomas, the Union-war-candidate, and the signs are becoming very favorable for Rugless' election over the demagogue Thomas. Best assured the people are rising, and let us keep the ball rolling until these disunion-Unionists are all submerged beneath the wave of indignation coming up from a deceived and generous-hearted people."

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Candidate for Senator.

Editors Yeoman:

In answer to calls made on me through the public press, and repeatedly by private citizens, I have, after much reflection, concluded to announce myself as a candidate for the Senate, in the district composed of the counties of Owen, Carroll, and Trimble.

May 24th, 1861. A. P. GROVER.

State Treasurer.

We are requested to announce JAMES H. GARRARD, the present Treasurer, a candidate for re-election at the next August election.

feb16 w&twt

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Beautifully Clear! Pure and White! WHAT?

Any face after the use of the *Magnolia Balm*, no matter how unsightly it was before.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere.

W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

See advertisement.

TERMS CASH.

I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.

Sign of the Eagle. A CONERY.

